OREGON COURIER

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OREGON CITY.....OREGON

STANDPOINT.

Matter-One Writer Says the Claim Would Be Similar to One Made by Spain for Gibraltar. London, Dec. 31.—The Chronicle

publishes a mass of matter on the Venesuela affair, including maps in possession of the colonial office, extracts from the American papers which have arrived by mail and an article by Frederick Harrison, declaring that the Venezuela claim is on all fours with a

"If the United States can persuade boundary settlement and to drop her swagger about Charles V and Philip II of Spain, and can enforce an award when it is made, the question could be settled in a month."

The Brussels delegate to the Venesuela government, Velos Guiticos, re-cently visited The Hague, and ex-hausted every channel without success in support of the Venezuela claim. Five years ago the British vice-con-

sul at Ciudad Bolivar, examined the Spanish records and proved the British aspect of the case completely."

The Berlin correspondent of Standard says: "I have excellent reasons to state

tween Russia and the United States about Venezuela are unfounded. On tion. the contrary the czar was painfully surprised at President Cleveland's message, and any war involving England would be unwelcome to the Russian court, on the approach of the corona-

The New York correspondent of the Times, while he affirms his previous convictions that there is no longer any feeling for war with England at present in the United States, says there lies a real danger in the future. He attributes this partly to the personal charactor of the president or that quality it believes him also to be a libeler of it "which his friends call firmness and his enemies stubborness."

The proposed meeting of the American society for the purpose of an expression of the people for an amicable settlement of existing differences be-tween England and the United States has been abandoned in view of the improved situation.

The Order of Crusaders has forwarded through the Hon. Neal Dow, Mother Stewart and Miss Frances Willard, a New Year's greeting to the Temperance Workers of America, with the hope that the war will now be pute, said: averted.

The Venezuela Commission.

ed by President Cleveland to become a war. memeber of the Venezuela commission, is confirmed. The request was made himself. This the president granted. doctrine is not altered and is to be up-He is at his home in Hagerstown, and held, we shall have war, and the greatwill be here until his court meets the est war which ever transpired. It first Monday in January.

Tonight Judge Alvey said that he had not yet fully made up his mind the world. whether he would accept or not, for judicial duties, and for other reasons, close to ruination to us. he hesitated about immediately accepting the president's offer. He is heartily in accord with the president's don't think it will. It will be the views, and feels under obligations to further Mr. Cleveland's policy.

Venezuela's Representative Here.

Washington, Dec. 31. - General Targe Uslar, special commissioner of the United States from Venezuela, is here with his family. General Uslar, who is commander of the army of Venesuela, was appointed commissioner to the negotiations with Great Britain regarding the boundary dispute.

announces the Venezuela commission. will appoint a commission of five of South American republic to come to the United States, and to convey to ization. President Cleveland, congress and the country, Venezuela's thanks and ap- ances and give them full and fair conpreciation of good will shown by the sideration. United States government in its announcement of its intention to fearlessly enforce the Monroe doctrine. This will give preference to any of the old mmission has not yet been appointed, though the gentlemen who will serve on it have been notified.

Regular Troops to Be Substituted.

Constantinople, Dec. 31.-At the request of the United States minister, e sultan has ordered that regular tion. troops replace the reserve soldiers, who are guarding the missionaries in the exposed parts of the empire.

Again the Armenians to Blame. Washington, Dec. 31.-The Turkish legation received the following dispatch from the sublime porte today: Two Armenians of Aintaba, having ared pistol shots with the view of again creating a sedition, disorders were about to begin, but, thanks to the easures taken, quiet has been reTHE VENEZUELA SITUATION.

English Press Comment Is Calmer and a Peaceful Settlement Hoped For. New York, Dec. 27.-The World publishes the following cablegrams rebeived in reply to its requests for opinons upon the Venezuelan situation: From the Prince of Wales-Sir VENEZUELAN AFFAIR Francis Knolleys is desired by the

Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to thank Mr. Pulitzer for the cable-AS VIEWED FROM AN ENGLISH gram. They earnestly trust, and cannot but believe, the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeed A London Paper Publishes a Mass of ed by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them

for so many years. From the Bishop of London-With all my heart I pray to God to avert from this country and the United States the crime and disaster of war between them; and I hold it to be the bounden duty of every man in both countries to avoid all provocative language, and to do all that he can con-

scientiously to promote peace.

The following unsolicited dispatch Spanish claim to Gibraltar. Harrison was received from the Freemasons of Manchester: Freemasons' Club, Manchester, to Venezuela to submit to a bona fide American Freemasons: Glory to God in the Highest; on earth, peace, goodwill to men.'

Various English religious bodies have cabled their brethren in America their sympathy with their efforts for

London, Dec. 27.-The afternoon newsapers today continue their comments upon the Venezuela question, and hopes are expressed that the Christmas holidays will continue to bring about a calmer mood on both sides of the Atlantic. The possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States is regarded as past and the affair is now viewed chiefly from the standthat the reports of an agreement beits bearing upon the financial situa-

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is being pleasantly chaffed as the result of the publication here of an alleged interview with him, in which he is quoted as describing a number of startling inventions which he is said to be ready to bring forward in the event of war.

The St. James's Gazette, commenting upon the statement attributed to John Redmond, the Irish leader, regarding the attitude of Ireland in case of war, styles him a traitor, and says when he says that Ireland would go solidly American. The St. Jame's Gazette asks what would happen to the American politician just now who would say, in the event of war, Ireland would fight for Enlgand.

BACK DOWN OR FIGHT.

George Kennan Sava That Is What This Country Will Have to Do.

Cleveland, Dec. 27.-George Kennan, the well-known writer and lecturer, speaking of the Venezuela dis-

"I am surprised, in fact dumfounded, at the readiness of the American people to bring on a first-class war. Two months ago every mouth in this land was preaching peace at the conport that Richard H. Alvey, chief jus- templation of war in the Orient and tice of United States court of appeals, Europe, and here today even the mini-District of Columbia, has been request- sters of the gospel are shouting for

"I regrat the condition, because greatly fear that a terrible war is im-Thursday last in Washington. The minent. England will not back down proposition took Judge Alvey by sur- from her position. This can be taken prise, and he begged for time to con- for a certainty. If President Cleveisder the matter before committing land's interpretation of the Monroe will not only take in the United States and redeemable at the pleasure of the

"A foreign war will be very disasmany of his cases would come up before trous to us, and, while I have have no the district court of appeals at the doubt that we shall win and add Can-January term. Because of his heavy ada to our possessions, it will be very

'Such a war is bound to come unless the United States backs down, and I greatest calamity to humanity which has ever occurred."

THE STRIKE ENDED.

Basis of Settlement Reached by the Company and Striking Employes.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—The great trolly strike is ended. This is the come to the United States and watch final. John Wannamaker is the man who brought about the settlement. He was aided by members of the Chirstian President Crespo, General Uslar League. The basis of the settlement cays, as soon as President Cleveland is as follows:

First-While the Union Traction Company will treat only with the the most representative citizens of the workmen in its employ, it will allow them membership in any lawful organ-

Second-It will take up their greiv-

Third-It will immediately put on the old men as fast as vacancies arise; men yet unemployed, and endeavor to arrange the trips of the cars to favor the old men as far as possible without violating its contract with the new

The questions of compensation and hours are left for future determina-

Concessions were made by both sides. The battle has been mainly fought on the question of the employes' membership in the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, which the company has persistently refused to recognize. The new men engaged since the strike beagn number nearly 1,000. There were about 5,000, strikers. They will report for work tomor-

The people of Billings are taking steps to found a public library.

DOINGS OF CO NGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Interfoluced in the Senate and House -Make-up of the Various Committees-The Senate.

Washington, Dec. 30 .- The Demominority members of the committees, and handed the list to Mitchell, chairman of the Republican caucus committee. The chairmen of the more important committees are as follows:

Appropriations, Allison; finance, Morrill; foreign relations, Sherman; judiciary, Hoar; commerce, Frye; interstate commerce, Cullom; military affairs, Hawley; naval affairs, Camlabor, Shoup; territories, Davis; Pa. kind. cific railroads, Gear; pensions, Gal-"Christmas Greetings linger; postoffices and postroads, Wolcott; agriculture and forestry, Proctor; private land claims, Harris; manufactures, Wetmore; fisheries, Perkins; civil service and retrenchment, Pritchard; immigration, Lodge; irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Warren; mines and mining, Stewart; railroads, Clark; Indian depredations, Wilson; transportation routes to the seaboard, McBride; Nicaragua canal and Nicaragua claims, Morgan; international exposition, Thurston; national banks, Mantle; forestry reservations and protection thereof, Allen; to investigate tresspassers on Indian lands, Baker; woman suffrage, Call.

House.

Washington, Dec. 26. -It being generally understood that the ways and means committee would not be prepared to report its bill for the relief of the treasury situation before Friday, the attendance in the house today was comparatively small.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, said the committee met this morning and unanimously decided, in view of the president's message, that it was not appropriate for the house to adjourn until

a proper response had been made.
"On Friday," he continued, "we hope the house will make a response to the urgent request of the president and take some action which will relieve the situation in which the country finds itself."

Beach of Ohio will introduce in the the United States shall not apply to who are earnest believers in his project food products and raw materials from and who have the utmost faith in his such nations as may make equivalent ability to accomplish his object. reciprocal concessions in favor of merchandise imported from the United

States.

No. 1—"A bill to maintain and pro- college of electors. tect the coin redemption fund, and to authorize for the resumption of specie he feels sure he will, he intends to bullet in his breast and fell to the executive to come peacefully as well as payments," the issue of certificates of work for a change by which United ground badly wounded. The shot was, honorably out of the discussion. The indebtedness to meet the temporary de- States senators will also be chosen by ficiencies of revenue.

of the treasury by the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to January 14, 1875, entitled 'An act to are now suffering. As a first step Provide for the Resumption of Specie toward bringing about the change, to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the United States to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section. bearing not to exceed 3 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually and Great Britain, but would involve United States in coin, after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized.

"And the secretary of the treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legaltender notes, and for no other purpose.

"Section 2-In order to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000, payable in three years after their date, to the bearer, in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of \$20, or multiples thereof, with annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and to sell and dispose of same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States.

Bill No. 2 .- "A bill to temporarily increase the revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide

against deficinecy. 'Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act, and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported wools of classes 1 and 2, as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to the conditions and limitations thereof, and on all hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other animals, except as herein provided; and on all noils, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all woolen rags, mungo and flocks, and a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of the duty

imposed on each of such articles. 'Section 2-That from and after the passage of this act and until August 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted, or other materials described

in section 1, of this act.

port lumber and other articles designa-ted in paragraphs 674 to 688, inclusive, of an act entitled 'An act to Reduce Taxation, to Provide Revenue for the Government and for Other Parposes,'

which became a law August 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of the duties imposed on each of such articles.

Washington, Dec. 30.-The house today responded to the appeal of the president by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two cratic steering committee of the senate and a half years and which is designed today completed the last assignment of to raise \$40,000,000 for the relief of the treasury. The vote today was on army, numbering about 12,000 men, party lines, with two exceptions. The upon Havana after forcing its way Republicans all voted for the bill ex- through the province of Santa Clara cept Hartman of Montana, who did not and into the province of Matanzas, in vote, and the Democrats and Populists spite of the efforts of Captain-General against it, save Newlands of Nevada, Martinez de Campos and about 8,000 who voted in favor of the measure. The special order under which the bill was brought to a vote, after three and a half hours of debate, was ironclad in tween the Spaniards under Campos and eron; public lands, Dubois; Indian character and compelled the members the insurgents at Coliseo plantation, affairs, Pettigrew; claims, Teller; to adopt or reject it without opportuntation twelve miles from Cardenas, does not coast defense, Squire; education and ity of offering amendments of any appear to have been a very severe

Washington, Dec. 31.-The house today passed the bond bill by a vote of of about 40,000 inhabitants. It is only 170 to 136; and the house, having dis- twelve miles from Matanzas, the capicharged the task for which it had been tal of the province of that name, and sitting during the recess, effected an the largest town between Cardenas and agreement by which it should adjourn Havana. next week, three days at a time, in or- The Spanish forces do not appear to der to give membres an opportunity to have encountered the main body of the rest and visit their homes. The clos- insurgents, as at first announced. The ing hours of the debate today were fight at the Coliseo plantation was belacking in spirit, and there was prac- tween a portion of the northern column tically no excitement until the vote of the insurgent columns, now pushing was taken. The margin of 34 by which through the province of Matanzas, and the first section of the bill, against instead of turning out to be a great which the Republican opponents of the victory for the Spaniards, the result of let bygones be bygones. measure massed their opposition, was the engagnement was virtually a depassed showed that the friends of the feat for Campos' forces, for the Cuban measure had marshaled every vote in army pushed onward unchecked, and is its favor available. As it was 47 Re- still advancing on the city. publicans refused to act with the ma- The fighting took place amid burning jority of their party. The Populists cane, underwood, tall grass and trees, and Democrats, with the exception of and was of the usual guerilla nature. Hutchison, who voted for the bill, At times both the troops and insurpresented an unbroken front against gents were surrounded by walls of

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Movement to Substitute the Popular Vote for the Electoral College. New York, Dec. 26.-A local paper

T. M. Curtin, a cousin of the late Andrew Curtin, who was governor of Pennsylvania, and a relative of Jeremish Curtin, who for many years was connected with the United States legation at St. Petersburg, is preparing to spend \$100,000 to secure an amendment to the constitution of the United States. Most of the money will come house tomorrow a bill providing that from Mr. Curtin's own pocket. The duties imposed by the tariff laws of balance will be given by two friends,

Mr. Curtin and his private secretary are at present visiting friends in this city. The amendment to the con-Washington, Dec. 27. — The two stitution for which Mr. Curtin is now

After he has accomplished this, as popular vote. Such a change, Mr. "Be it enacted, etc., that in addition Curtin thinks, would be of great beneto the authority given to the secretary fit to the country and would prevent much injustice from which the people Payments, he is authorized from time Mr. Curtin and his friends are about to establish a bureau in Washington Staub, a sausage-maker, fell into a tank through which an expression of opinion as to the best man to be nominated for president by the leading parties will be secured. This bureau will be opened in a few days and will be at

SHOULD THERE BE WAR.

Repulbican conventions.

work until after the Democratic and

Lack of Uniformity in Small Arms and Signal Codys.

Washington, Dec. 26.-Lieutenant Niblock, in charge of the naval militia division of the navy department, has urgently called attention of the authorities to the serious inconvenience and confusion that is apt to arise in case our military and naval forces are called into joint action, as they must in defensive war, growing out of the lack of uniformity in small arms and signal

The army is armed with the Kragg-Jorgenson rifle of thirty caliber, while the navy has contracted for a supply of Lee magazine rifles of twenty-three caliber, so that the same kind of ammunition will not serve both arms, and grave mistakes are apt to occur in

issuing it to the men. Lieutenant Niblock suggests in the interest of the naval militia, as well as on broader grounds, that it would be well if the war and navy departments would settle as soon as practicable by competitive tests, which is the best weapon, that of the army or that of the navy, and stop at once the mak-

ing of the less desirable arm. In the case of signal codes, there is a like conflict. He said the army department used the present naval code for twenty-five years, with the greatest success. When the change was made the navy department followed, but after a fair trial was obliged to abandon the present army code, and return to the original code. The navy cannot use the army code. The army can and has used the present naval code.

The Fighting at Zeitoun.

Berlin, Dec. 26.-The Frankfort Zeistantinople saying there has been fierce fighting at Zeitonn between the Turkish troops, who surrounded that city. and the insurgent Armenians, who defended it. Both sides are said to have suffered frightfully. The Turks were "Section 3-That after passage of 10,000 strong and had twenty-four this act, and until August 1, 1898, pieces of artillery. The Armenians there shall be levied and paid on im- numbered 15,000, but had no artillery.

INSURGENTSADVANCE

THE CAPITAL CITY OF CUBA IN IMMINENT DANGER.

An Army of 12,000 Insurgents March on to Havana In Spite of the Efforts of -A Cuban Victory.

Havana, Dec. 27 .- Further details reached here today from Matanzas of the rapid advance of the insurgent troops at his disposal in the territory

The reported important battle beengagement. Cardenas is a seaport, and quiet an important place for Cuba,

flames, and the smoke was so dense over certain portions of the ground contested that the Cubans and the troops were unable to see each other, and kept banging away at open space, wasting good ammunition. It is true that this indiscriminate ring was more noticed upon the part of the troops than on the side of the insurgents, but for one insurgent killed, at least 2,000 shots must have been fired. The Cubans, following their customary tactics, seemed to melt away into the distance as soon as the troops got within fighting distance of them, and nealry all the firing was at very long range, although the soldiers made several gallant charges through the burning territory. This style of fighting is termed a defeat for the insurgents, but as they succeeded in accomplishing their object -holding the Spaniards in check while the Cuabus pushed on southward-the

result was really a Cuban victory. The captain-general was as near to bills to be presented to the beuse for action and their text are as follows:

stitution for white action of the presibattle, encouraging the troops by words dent by a popular vote instead of by a and actions. One of the captain-genno doubt, intended commander.

DEATH IN HOT WATER. The Terrible Fate of Albert Staub, a Sausage-Maker.

Portland, Or., Dec. 27. - Albert of hot water in the steam sausage fac-

ing lard and preparing for a holiday grating in front of the tank, which is white heat of patriotism. raised from the floor on slats, and reached across to turn off the steam. As he leaned forward the grating slipped on the greasy floor, and he pitched head first into the boiling water. In a moment he had his head above the surface, sprang out of the tank, and ran to the door, calling in

agonized tones, "Help! help:!" R. Gerdes and his brother, who live was in great agony and his screams were pitiful. They tore off his shirt as quickly as possible, and, when the sleeves were pulled down over his from the elbows down over the hands hung, like long gloves turned inside

As quickly as possible, physicians were summoned, and did all in their power for the sufferer.

He lingered through the afternoon, gradually failing, and finally fell into amen. a comatose condition, and about 7:30 passed away. Staub was a Swiss by birth, about 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and infant child. He had taken out an accident policy a month or two since; so they will not be unprovided

Cause of His Silence.

London, Dec. 31. - The Chronicle all others combined."

A postoffice has been established at Sheridan, Fremont county, with Elma United States. Let the good work go

THE VENEZUELA MATTER.

Spirited Opinions From All Shades of the American Press. [Chicago Chronicle.]

The president's message is not only a strong appeal to American pride and patriotism in a matter now at issue; it is a clean cut and vehement enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, which in Captain-General Martinez de Campos his hands is vitalized as never before since its promulgation.

Few Discordant Voices. [Iowa State Register.]

The few discordant voices in the Monroe chorus are, we are sorry to say, in Mr. Cleveland's own party. The New York World, which is a popular and powerful exponent of the Democart party in New York city, calls the president's message a blunder and a humiliation.

There Can Be No War. [Chicago Times-Herald.]

Great Britain will not engage the United States in war for two sufficient reasons. Frist, because she is dependent on foreign soil for more than half her food supply. Secondly, because in addition to starvation her people would be threatened with paralysis of their

Better Late Than Never. (Boston Journal.)

If a fraction of the administration's igor had been manifested two year ago, it might not be necessary to speak out so plainly now and the country would have been saved some humliating experiences. But better late than never is a sound maxim. We can afford te-

Great Britain Will Assent. [New York Times.]

As it stands today in the message of the president, it is a clear, grave assertion that the United States will see justice done; neither asking nor accepting less, to any independent state on the continent. To that principle, soon or late, we believe Great Birtain will assent. By that principle, in any event, the American nation will stand.

Memorial of John Paul Jones. [St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

It was in the year 1777 that John Paul Jones, commanding a ship of eighteen guns, appeared on the British coast and made a raid on the coast of Whitehaven. The Declaration of Independence was then but little more than a year old. If England is counting on immunity from attack at her own doors in case of war with this country she has forgotten the grit and enterprise of American sailors.

War Is Impossible.

[Philadelphia Times.] It is impossible to believe that two great civilized nations like Great Britian and the United States are going to war over a petty dispute of this kind that ought to have been settled by friendly adjustment years ago. It would be a grievous mistake for coneral's orderlies, who was sitting on his gress now to do or say anything that horse beside Campos, received a would make it more difficult for the he should feel that the nation will strenuously support him in all that its dignity may demand, even to an extremity that we still prefer to believe

Insult to the South. [Ckleago Inter Ocean.]

remote.

An English newspaper sneeringly tory at the corner of Flanders and remarked a few days ago that there Ninth streets, about 1 o'clock yesterday were more friends of Jefferson Davis afternoon, and was so badly scalded than of Grover Cleveland at the South. that he died at 7:30 o'clock last even- and General Gordon repelled that insult by giving eloquent expression to Staub had been at work almost night the loftiest patriotism in its applicaand day for the past four days, render- tion to the present situation. He spoke with an enthusiasm which showed that display. After this had been taken his whole soul was in it, and undoubtaway, he had been killing chickens, edly he expressed the prevailing sentiand yesterday he started to clean up ment of the South. That section of the premises. He had heated water the country is not the Ireland of Amfor that purpose in a steam tank, which erica, only waiting for an opportunity is about four feet square and the water to strike down the flag that waves was two and one-half feet deep in it. over it. In his financial policy the The valve for shutting off the steam is president is not popular at the South, at the back of the tank, so as to be out but in standing by the Monroe doctrine of the way. Staub stood on a sort of he has fired the Southern heart to a

Breathes American Spirit.

[Atlanta Constitution There will be no disposition in this section, at least, to criticise or object to the tone and spirit of Mr. Cleveland's message with which he accompanies the correspondence between this country and Great Britain in regard to the Venezulan matter. It will doubtnear by, ran to his assistance. Staub less prove offensive to the tories, whose commercial instincts have abolished all patriotic impulses from their mind. but the great body of the people will enthusiastically approve the firm stand hands, the skin of his arms came away Mr. Cleveland has taken. The message is very strong throughout, and from to the ends of the fingers, where it first to last breathes the genuine American spirit. It strikes a note of patriotism that is not often heard in high places during these latter days, and for that reason it will fall on the ears of the people with a welcome sound. To that every true American will say

Cleveland in New Uniform. [New York Sun.]

Mr. Cleveland has borrowed a new uniform, but all the same it is the American uniform, and the country will follow the man who wears it. For the Monroe doctrine, as enunciated in the president's message, except for a tung publishes a dispatch from Con- says: "Lord Dunraven's failure to in- line or two we need not consider here, criminate Defender's owner or crew is the people of the United States are complete. He may now in cold blood solid and enthusiastic. And the conreflect that he has done more to breed tinuation of this interesting and imbad blood between the two nations than portant business by the adminstration will be watched and sustained with an unfaltering spirit of pride and determination to uphold the interests of the